

طاهر البياتي

اللغة الانكليزية

بطريقة مبسطة

للقراء بمستوى الابتدائية والمتوسطة
والاعدادية
ولمن يريد تعلم اللغة الانكليزية

هذا الكتاب عرض في المعرض الدولي للكتاب في القاهرة
وعليه طلب من قبل الجالية العربية في بعض الدول الاوربية
وامريكا واستراليا ونيوزيلنده

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TAHIR AL BAYATI

ENGLISH
IN
A SIMPLIFIED
WAY

Grammar

Drills

Letter Writing

Proverbs

Riddles

Translation

Idioms

This book has been displayed in the international book-show in Cairo. It is in demand by the Arab community in some European countries, America, Australia and New Zealand.

ENGLISH IN A SIMPLIFIED WAY

by
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PREFACE

It is a recognized fact that English has been gaining much importance at school, in daily life and in travelling abroad. Taking these fields of application into consideration and aiming at making this international language easy to use, this book has been set to meet the need of the learners of English. Graded subjects have been dealt with in a simplified way so as to eliminate boredom and make the reader more interested in this language. It is well known that the mere mention of grammatical rules is of no use unless such rules are brought into practice through exercises. To fulfil this aim, the book offers plenty of drills accompanied with a key. Also, to keep pace with the modern techniques of learning a foreign language, multiple-choice exercises have been included. Therefore, it is advisable for those who are poor in English to go through the book from beginning to end.

In addition to the essential subjects, the book contains information on writing a composition, setting a letter as well as the use of various idioms.

Much attention has been paid to correcting the common mistakes which a lot of readers tend to make. Such mistakes are made in the use of prepositions, the verb "to be" the verb "to have" and the verb "to do" as well. Furthermore, a group of mostly needed everyday sentences has been introduced.

In conclusion, a source of pleasure and common knowledge is found in a selection of proverbs and sayings.

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مقدمة

بما لا شك فيه ان اللغة الانكليزية نكسب اهمية كبيرة داخل المدرسة وفي الحياة اليومية وكذلك عند السفر خارج الوطن . لذا فعند اخذ هذه التطبيقات بنظر الاعتبار ولجعل هذه اللغة الدولية سهلة الاستعمال ، وضع هذا الكتاب ليسد حاجة المتعلمين للغة الانكليزية . فهناك مواضيع متدرجة تم شرحها بطريقة مبسطة بعد السأم والملل وتجعل القارئ اكثر اهتماما بها . ومن المعلوم ان مجرد ذكر القواعد اللغوية ليس بذي نفع ما لم يصحب ذلك تطبيق لتلك القواعد باستخدام التمارين ، لهذا نجد في الكتاب عددا وافرا من التمارين مع اجوبتها الصحيحة . وللاخذ بالاساليب الحديثة لتعليم اللغة الاجنبية ، فقد اشتمل الكتاب على تمارين متعددة الاختيار . لذا ينصح القراء الذين يشكون ضعفا في اللغة الانكليزية ان يقوموا بدراسة الكتاب من بدايته حتى نهايته .

وفضلا عن المواضيع الرئيسة ، فان الكتاب يضم بين دفتيه معلومات حول كتابة الانشاء ، وطريقة وضع الرسائل بالاضافة الى مصطلحات متنوعة .

ولقد بذلت عناية كبيرة لمعالجة الاخطاء التي غالبا ما يقع فيها الكثير من القراء كتلك التي ترتكب عند استعمال حروف الجر وفعل الكينونة وفعل التملك وكذلك فعل العمل . وقد تضمن الكتاب كذلك مجموعة من الجمل المهمة ذات الاستعمال اليومي . وفي الختام يجد القارئ في مختارات من الامثال والاقوال مصدرا للمتعة والفائدة معا .

طاهر البياتي

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How to Answer a Question

كيف تجيب على سؤال

First Pattern:

النموذج الاول : مثال :

1. What is Yousif reading. ماذا يقرأ يوسف ؟

He is reading a book. انه يقرأ كتابا

To answer such a question, pick the subject and put it at the beginning of the answer.

Then pick the helping verb and put it after the said subject

The question word "What" is replaced by an object for things

للإجابة على مثل هذا السؤال :

١ - استخرج الفاعل Yousif وضعه في بداية الجواب .

إذا كان الفاعل اسما فلاختصار يمكن استعمال ضمير بدله في الجواب كما يلي :

يُستعمل He بدلا من Yousif , your father , the boy

يُستعمل She بدلا من Selma , your mother , the girl

يُستعمل It بدلا من a cat , that house , this bus ...

يُستعمل They بدلا من الاسم الجمع مثل cats , the girls , the boys ..

٢ - إنبه الى ما قبل الفاعل .

عند وجود احد الافعال المساعدة التالية قبل الفاعل ، اذكره في الجواب :

am , is , are , was , were , have , has , had , shall , should , will , would , can , could

may , might , must , ought , don't , doesn't , didn't

٢ - إذا بدأ السؤال بإداة الاستفهام What (ومعناها ماذا) احذفها وضع بدلها في الجواب مفعولا به لتبرر المعلق

(أي لسماء لشمس)

Some more examples:

أمثلة اخرى :

• What are the children drinking?

They are drinking milk .

• What was the boy riding?

He was riding a bicycle .

• What were the women buying?

They were buying some oranges .

• What has your brother bought?

He has bought a camera .

• What have the men eaten?

They have eaten some fruit .

• What will the girl draw?

She will draw a map .

• What would Maha make?

She would make some cake .

• What's mother cooking? تطبخ

She is cooking rice . رز

2. What does your father do? ماذا يعمل والدك؟
(or) What is your father's job? مهنة

He's a teacher . انه معلم

في مثل هذا السؤال احذف كلمة What واذكر بدلها مهنة معينه

Note: The following short forms are usually used in spoken English :

ملاحظة : المختصرات التالية تستعمل عند التكلم عادة :

I am : I'm

you are : you're

he is: he's

she is: she's

it is: it's

we are: we're

they are: they're

I have: I've

you have: you've

he has: he's

she has: she's

it has: it's

we have: we've

they have: they've

I had: I'd

I shall : } I'll
I will : }

you will: you'll

he will he'll

she will: she'll

it will: it'll

we shall

we will

we'll

they will: they'll

he would: he'd

Second Pattern:

النموذج الثاني : مثالان :

In forming the answer follow these patterns:

1. Whom do you see at school? * What do you have for breakfast? القبطور

I see my friends.

I have eggs. البيض

'Do' is omitted if it comes before the subject and the main verb is not changed.

'Whom' is replaced by an object for persons.

عند وجود do قبل الفاعل احذف do في الجواب ولا تغير الفعل المذكور، بعد انفاعل .

احذف Whom (معناها من) واذكر بدلها في الجواب مفعولاً به للعائل

لاحظ ان you تصبح في الجواب I للمفرد أو we للجمع .
ويمكن استعمال Who بدلاً من Whom . مثال :

2. Who do you see at school?
I see my friends.

في مثل هذا السؤال احذف Who واذكر بدلها مفعولاً به للعاقل

3. To whom will you give the letter?
(or) Who will you give the letter to?
I'll give it to my brother.

احيانا يحتوي السؤال على حرف جر فيذكر في الجواب

Third Pattern:

النموذج الثالث : مثالان :

- * When does the moon shine? يضيء * When does he have lunch? الغداء
It shines during the night. He has lunch at 1 o'clock.

'Does' is omitted and 's' for the third person singular is added to the main verb.

'When' is replaced by a certain time.

عند وجود does قبل الفاعل احذف does في الجواب وأضف s للشخص الثالث الى نهاية الفعل
عند وجود When أو What time (معناها متى) احذف في الجواب واكثر بدلها زمناً معيناً .

عند وجود does ... have في السؤال فانها تحذف في الجواب ويذكر بدلها الفعل has

1. Why did your sister go to the doctor? النموذج الرابع : مثالان :
She went to the doctor because she was ill.

2. Why did she wash the apple ?
She washed the apple to eat it .

'Did' is omitted and the main verb is changed into the past.

'Why' or 'What for' is replaced by some reason.

احذف Why (معناها لماذا) واكثر بدلها سبباً معيناً . وفي الجواب إما ان تستعمل because تتبعها جملة (أي تذكر
فاملاً وفعل) لو تستعمل to يتبعها فعل مضارع (مصدر) مثل to work, to have, to eat عند وجود did
قبل الفاعل احذف did في الجواب وحول الفعل المضارع المذكور بعد الفاعل الى الماضي
تتبعه : لتحويل الفعل المضارع الى الماضي راجع موضوع (الانفعال القياسية والشاذة) في نهاية هذا الكتاب .

3. Where were you last night?
I was at the cinema.

'Where' is replaced by a certain place.

احذف Where (معناها أين) واذكر بدلها مكانا معينا .

لاحظ أن were you تصبغ في الجواب I was للمترد و We were للجمع .

4. Whose pen is this?

This is my pen.

5. Whose coat is on the chair?

Samir's coat is on the chair.

'Whose' is replaced by some possessive adjective, noun or pronoun.

احذف Whose (معناها لمن) واذكر بدلها إسما أو صفة للملك .

6. Which apple do you want? * Which comes first, Monday or Sunday?

I want the red one.

Sunday comes first.

7. Which is bigger, a cat or a dog? * Which pen is yours?

A dog is bigger than a cat.

The one on the desk . الرحلة

'Which' is replaced by the chosen thing or person .

احذف Which (معناها أي) واذكر بدلها الشخص أو الشيء الذي تختاره .

8. How do you go to school?

I go to school by bus.

How does Ali speak English?

He speaks English well.

'How' is replaced by some means, manner or state.

احذف How (معناها كيف) واذكر بدلها وسيلة أو طريقة أو حالة معينة .

9. How many classrooms does your school have?

My school has fifteen classrooms.

'How many' is replaced by a certain number.

احذف How many (معناها كم) واذكر بدلها عددا معينا .

لاحظ المثال التالي :

10. How many apples are in the box?

Ten apples are in the box.

11. How much milk is there in the bottle? القنية

There is a little milk in the bottle.

'How much' is replaced by a certain quantity.

احذف How much (معناها ما مقدار) واذكر بدلها كمية معينة .

12. How much does this bicycle cost? * How much is this pen?

It costs thirty dinars.

It's two dinars.

في مثل هذا السؤال احذف How much (ومعناها كم للسعر) واذكر بدلها سعراً معيناً في الجواب .

13. How old are you? (or) What's your age? كم عمرك

I'm thirteen. (or) I'm thirteen years old.

احذف How old واذكر بدلها عمراً معيناً في الجواب . 'How old' is replaced by some age.

14. How tall am I?

You're 140 centimetres tall.

'How tall' is replaced by a certain height.

احذف How tall (معناها ما هو طول) واذكر بدلها طول الشخص .

لاحظ ان I am تصبح في الجواب .

15. How often do you go to the cinema?

I go to the cinema once a week.

'How often' is replaced by an adverb of frequency.

احذف How often أو How many times (معناها كم مرة) واذكر بدلها عدد المرات .

16. How long is this table? ما هو طول هذه المنضدة ؟

It's two metres long.

17. How long did you stay in London? كم بقيت في لندن ؟

I stayed for three weeks.

'How long' is replaced by a certain length or duration.

احذف How long واذكر بدلها طول الشيء او طول الفترة الزمنية .

18. How far is it to the bus - stop?

It's only ten minutes' walk.

'How far' is replaced by some distance.

احذف How far واذكر بدلها مسافة معينة .

19. How high is that wall?

It's three metres high.

'How high' is replaced by the height of a thing.

احذف How high واذكر بدلها ارتفاع الشيء .

20. How wide is this room?

It's four metres wide.

'How wide' is replaced by a certain width.

احذف How wide واذكر بلحا عرضا معيناً .

Notes:-

ملاحظات :-

1. Who wrote this letter?

Selma wrote it.

أنا بدأ السؤال بـ Who (معناها من) وكان السؤال لا يحتوي على فاعل (١) أحذف Who (٢) ضع فاعلاً مائلاً

*Who is that man ?

(٣) لا تغير الفعل .

That man is my brother .

في مثل هذا السؤال يوجد فاعل كذلك ضع الفاعل في أول الجواب وانتبه الى ما قبل الفاعل حسب الشرح السابق .

2. * What made the tree fall down?

ما الذي جعل الشجرة تسقط ؟

The high wind made the tree fall down.

الجواب : الريح العالية جعلت الشجرة تسقط .

* What carries the oxygen to all parts of the body ?

ما الذي يحمل الاوكسجين الى كافة اعضاء الجسم ؟

Blood carries the oxygen to all parts of the body .

الجواب : الدم يحمل الاوكسجين الى كافة اعضاء الجسم .

* What comes after winter?

ما الذي يأتي بعد الشتاء ؟

Spring comes after winter.

الجواب : الربيع يأتي بعد الشتاء .

* What makes a ship sink?

ما الذي يجعل الباخرة تغرق ؟

The storm makes a ship sink.

الجواب : العاصفة تجعل الباخرة تغرق .

(or) The high waves make a ship sink.

(أو) الامواج العالية تجعل الباخرة تغرق .

في مثل الاسئلة اعلاه كلمة What تعني ما الذي وفي الجواب (١) احذف What (٢) اذكر بدلها فاعلاً

لتفيد المائل (٣) لا تغير الفعل . لاحظ اذا كان الفاعل اسماً مفرداً يضاف s للشخص الثالث الى الفعل

منضارع . أما اذا كان الفاعل جمعاً فلا يضاف ال s .

* What causes disease?

ما الذي يسبب المرض ؟

Bacteria cause disease.

الجواب : البكتريا تسبب المرض .

لاحظ ان كلمة bacteria هي في حالة الجمع لذا حذف ال s من الفعل cause

3 * Is Ali at home?

Yes, he is.

(or) No, he isn't.

* Are you tired? تعب

Yes, I am.

(or) No, I'm not.

* Have you got a camera?

Yes, I have.

(or) No, I haven't.

* Can you swim? تسبح

Yes, I can.

(or) No, I can't.

* Was Nada ill? مريضة

Yes, she was.

(or) No, she wasn't.

* Were the girls playing?

Yes, they were.

(or) No, they weren't.

إذا بدأ السؤال بفعل . إبدأ الجواب بكلمة Yes. (عند الاثبات) و No. (عند النفي) .

* Was it hot or cold last night?

It was hot.

إذا بدأ السؤال بفعل واحتوى ذلك السؤال على كلمة or فلا نستعمل كلمة Yes. أو No. في بداية

الجواب

4. * Do you like tea?

Yes, I do. (or) No, I don't.

* Does this train go to Basrah?

Yes, it does. (or) No, it doesn't.

* Did John buy this camera in Paris?

Yes, he did. (or) No, he didn't.

إذا بدأ السؤال بـ Do, Does, Did نستعمل في الجواب نفس هذه الأفعال إذا أردنا الجواب باختصار .

* Do you like tea or coffee?

I like tea.

* Does he go to school by bicycle or on foot?

He goes on foot مشياً

* Did she buy a pen or a ball pen? قلم جاف

She bought a pen.

الشرح : عند وجود كلمة or في السؤال . نحذف Do, Does, Did في الجواب كما هو موضح سابقاً

5. Why didn't you buy the bicycle?

I didn't buy it because it was old.

عند وجود didn't, doesn't, don't قبل الفاعل . اذكرها في الجواب ولا تغير الفعل الذي يربطه بالفاعل .

6.* What do you do on Fridays? ماذا تفعل أيام الجمعة ؟

I watch television.

إذا احتوى السؤال على do . . . do احذفها واذكر فعلا مضارعا مناسباً في الجواب

*What does a baker do ?

He sells bread . الخبز

إذا احتوى السؤال على do . . . does احذفها واذكر فعلا مضارعا ينتهي بـ s للشخص الثالث

* What did you do last week?

We went to Babylon.

إذا احتوى السؤال على do . . . did احذفها واذكر فعلا ماضياً مناسباً .

* What must you do if you want to write a letter?

I must get a pen and a piece of paper.

عند وجود must, might, may, could, can, would, will قبل الفاعل ، اذكرها في الجواب

واحذف do وضع بدله فعلا مضارعا مناسباً .

* What are you doing now?

I am writing a letter.

(or) I am doing my homework.

عند وجود were, was, are, is, am قبل الفاعل ، اذكرها في الجواب واحذف doing وضع بدلها فعلا

مضارعاً مناسباً ينتهي بـ ing أو تمتص الفاعل do في الزمن المناسب إذا احتاج الجواب الى ذلك

* What has Yousif done?

He has written a letter to his cousin.

* عند وجود had, has, have قبل الفاعل ، اذكرها في الجواب واحذف done واذكر بدلها صيغة اسم

المفعول . (التصريف الثالث للفعل) .

* What did the man want to do?

He wanted to get on the bus. اراد ان يركب في الباص

في مثل هذا النموذج احذف do واذكر بدله فعلا مضارعا مناسباً .

لاحظ النموذجين التاليين وقس عليها .

7. a. What happened to the thief? ما الذي حدث للصوص ؟

He ran away. هرب

b. What happened to the old house?

It fell down.

عند وجود الفعل happened (ومعناه حدث) فإنه يحذف عادة في الجواب وينكر بدله فعل مناسب

Exercise 1

Choose the right answer:

اختر الجواب الصحيح :

1. Where was he born? وُلدَ
He in Baghdād.
(a) born (b) is born (c) were born (d) was born
2. What do cats eat?
They meat.
(a) ate (b) eats (c) eat (d) eating
3. What will Huda buy?
She a new dress.
(a) buy (b) bought (c) buys (d) will buy
4. When does this train leave? يغادر
It at six o'clock.
(a) leave (b) left (c) leaves (d) I will leave
5. What is Selma reading?
She a newspaper.
(a) reading (b) was reading (c) has read (d) is reading
6. How did your brother go to London?
He to London by air.
(a) go (b) goes (c) went (d) will go
7. When can I see the doctor?
You him at 8 in the evening.
(a) see (b) saw (c) can see (d) have seen
8. Who would the man meet at the station?
He his friend.
(a) meet (b) would meet (c) meeting (d) meets

قارن اجوبتك مع الاجوبة المذكورة في نهاية الكتاب .

Exercise 2

Answer the following questions:

اجب عن الاسئلة التالية :

تنبيه : كل جملة تكتبها يجب ان تبدأ بحرف كبير وتنتهي بنقطة .

1. What is your name?
2. How old are you ? كم عمرك ؟
3. Where do you live ? أين تسكن ؟
4. What is today ?
5. What was yesterday ?
6. What will tomorrow be ?
7. How many days are there in a week ?
8. Is summer cold or hot ?
9. Does Friday come before or after Saturday ?
10. What is your uncle's job? ما هي مهنة عمك ؟
11. How many brothers do you have?
12. How tall are you?
13. How much do you weigh كم تزن ؟
14. What colour is your hair?
15. What colour are your eyes?
16. How do you come to school?
17. How many pupils are in your class?
18. How many blackboards are there in your classroom?
19. What day in the week is a holiday in Iraq?
20. How many months are there in a year?
21. How many days does September have?
22. Has May thirty or thirty - one days?
23. Do you go to school in summer?
24. What is your favourite subject? ما هو موصوعك المفضل ؟
25. What would you like to be in the future? ماذا تريد ان تكون في المستقبل ؟
26. Is Iraq in Asia or in Africa?

27. What does your country export? يُصدر
28. When do people wear thin clothes?
29. What does a butcher sell?
30. What are tables and chairs usually made of?
31. Does your uncle live in Kuwait?
32. What happened to the ship?
33. Who brings the letters to our houses?
34. Who do you want to see?
35. Where did you meet Kamal?
36. Whose watch is this?
37. What is your brother doing now?
38. Was your father at home yesterday?
39. What do drivers do?
40. What time does the film start?
41. What makes the roads wet in winter?
42. What will you do tomorrow?
43. When do you usually have your breakfast?
44. How much cheese is there on the table?
45. How often do you brush your teeth?
46. How long will your mother be in hospital?
47. Did you see the film last night?
48. Who can you see beside that tree?
49. How far is it to the railway - station?
50. What did the children do yesterday?
51. Were you in Doha last winter?
52. Whose book did you find?
53. Which is larger, a village or a town?
54. Why do people go to the zoo?
55. Which dress did your sister buy?
56. Where do we buy bread?

57. Whose glasses are these?
 58. Why didn't you go to the cinema with them?
 59. Where must you go if you want to buy a book?
 60. Why do we wear thick clothes in winter?

Negative النفي

First Pattern:

* Maha is at home.

Maha is not at home.

* Yousif has got a car. سيارة

Yousif hasn't got a car.

To change an affirmative sentence into the negative, put 'not' after the helping verb.

إذا احتوت الجملة على احد الافعال المساعدة التالية ضع not بعده لتصبح الجملة منفية :
 am, is, are, was, were, shall, should, will, would, can, could, may, might, must, ought

والافعال had, has, have إذا جاء بعدها اسم مفعول (التصريف الثالث)

Note: The following short forms are usually used in spoken English:

ملاحظة : تُستعمل المختصرات التالية عند التكلم عادة :

is not : isn't

تنبيه : كما تلفظ كلمة aunt الفظ كلمة aren't.

are not : aren't

must not : mustn't

was not : wasn't

ought not : oughtn't

were not : weren't

shall not : shan't

have not : haven't

will not : won't

has not : hasn't

should not : shouldn't

had not : hadn't

would not : wouldn't

may not : mayn't

cannot : can't

might not : mightn't

could not : couldn't

لاحظ أن cannot نكتب كلمة واحدة ومختصرها can't.

Second Pattern:

* They live in Bahrain.

They do not live in Bahrain.

* I have lunch at school.

I don't have lunch at school.

If the verb is in the present, put 'do not' before it.

إذا كانت الجملة خالية من الفعل المساعد وكان الفعل مضارعاً ضع قبله do not (وعند التكلم استعمل don't) ولا تغير الفعل .

Third Pattern:

النموذج الثالث : مثل :

Huda speaks English well.

• He has sugar with tea. شاي

Huda does not speak English well.

He doesn't have sugar with tea.

If the verb ends in 's' for the third person singular, put 'does not' before it and omit the 's'.

إذا كان الفعل ينتهي بـ s للشخص الثالث ضع قبله does not (وعند التكلم استعمل doesn't) واحذف الـ s . لاحظ ان has تصبح doesn't have في النفي .

Fourth Pattern:

النموذج الرابع : مثل :

I watched television last night.

3. I had a letter from him.

I didn't watch television last night.

I didn't have a letter from him.

He wrote me a letter.

He didn't write me a letter.

If the verb is in the past, put 'did not' before it and change it to the present.

إذا كان الفعل ماضياً ضع قبله did not (وعند المحادثة استعمل didn't) وحول الفعل الماضي الى المضارع . لاحظ ان had تصبح didn't have في النفي .

تنبيه : لتحويل الفعل الماضي الى المضارع راجع موضوع (الأفعال القياسية والشاذة) في نهاية هذا الكتاب .

لاحظ المختصرات التالية : do not : doesn't ؛ does not : didn't ؛ did not ;

There are some oranges on the tree.

There are not any oranges on the tree.

- We need some sugar.

We don't need any sugar.

عند وجود some حولها الى any عند النفي .

- I have got a lot of stamps.

I haven't got many stamps.

- He has got a lot of money on him. معه

He hasn't got much money on him.

- There is plenty of milk in the bottle.

There isn't much milk in the bottle.

عند وجود a lot of أو plenty of حولها عند النفي الى many اذا تبعها اسم عدد وحولها الى much اذا
تبعها اسم لا يُعد .

3. - Sit down here.

Don't sit down here.

Put 'don't' before the verb in the imperative to form the negative.

عند وجود فعل أمر ضع قبله Don't عند النفي .

4. - I have my breakfast at six every morning.

I don't have my breakfast at six every morning.

- He has much difficulty in getting to school in time.

He doesn't have much difficulty in getting to school in time.

- I had a letter from him last month.

I didn't have a letter from him last month.

'Have, has,' or 'had' may be a main verb in some sentences. In this case it means
'experience, receive,' or 'take'. Therefore we use 'do' in the negative.

تُستعمل had, has, have كافعال رئيسة ويكون معناها حسب الجملة مثل يأكل - يشرب - يستلم .
يتمنع ... وفي هذه الحالة ضع قبلها عند النفي don't, doesn't, didn't حسب الفعل .

5. - You have to do it now.

You don't have to do it now.

- She has to leave early. مبكراً

She doesn't have to leave early.

- I had to go to the party. حفلة

I didn't have to go to the party.

When 'have, has,' or 'had' is followed by 'to' it means necessity. In this case we
use 'don't, doesn't' or 'didn't' in the negative

had to, has to, have to تعني يجب وفي النفي have to تكون don't have to وتصبح has to في النفي

didn't have to تصبح had to في النفي .

6. - They do their work carefully.

They don't do their work carefully.

He doesn't do his best to help others.

- She did her duty well.

o She didn't do her duty well.

'Do, does,' or 'did' may be a main verb. It takes 'do' as a helping verb in the negative.

عند وجود did, does, do لوحدها في الجملة تُعتبر أفعالاً رئيسية بمعنى يعمل . وتكون do في النفي
don't do وتكون does في النفي doesn't do وتكون did في النفي didn't do .

Exercise 3

Change these sentences into the negative:- حوّل الجمل التالية الى النفي :-

1. I am going home.
2. My room was cleaned yesterday.
3. My father will buy some fruit tomorrow.
4. They sell stamps here.
5. I want to buy this shirt. فيص
6. These girls go to school by bus.
7. John likes swimming.
8. It costs a lot of money to go to Basrah.
9. Your friend lives in this building.
10. They played football last Friday.
11. I posted the letter on Sunday.
12. She gave me ten pounds.
13. My mother has washed some shirts.
14. That man can speak English.
15. Put this letter in the drawer.
16. There were a lot of trees in the garden.
17. We shall have a holiday tomorrow.
18. He read this book yesterday.

19. You should make some changes in the house.
20. He slept well last night.
21. There is some ink in the ink - pot. محبرة
22. There are plenty of oranges in the basket. سلة
23. He does his work badly.
24. You have to leave just now.
25. I bought these trousers in Doha.
26. Please close the door.
27. The child broke some cups.
28. He did his best to finish the work early.
29. We had our breakfast at the airport. مطار
30. It rains heavily in Basrah during the spring.
31. I went to the pictures last week.
32. They come here every summer.
33. He could read well.
34. We saw a lot of birds in the cage. قفص
35. I asked her to make tea.
36. I have my lunch at two o'clock every day.
37. You ought to give him all the money.
38. I know where he lives.
39. She took the children to the zoo. حديقة الحيوانات
40. I think he will come soon.
41. This pupil worked hard last year.
42. This bus goes to Babylon.
43. My uncle sold his old car.
44. He may come in time for dinner.
45. She has two brothers.
46. I do my homework quickly.
47. You had to go by train.
48. Tea is grown in Iraq.

Interrogative

الاستفهام

First Pattern:

النموذج الاول : امثلة :

- | | |
|---|---------------------------------------|
| 1. Tom is at home.
Is Tom at home? | You may come in.
May I come in? |
| 2. I have got a pen.
Have you got a pen? | 7. I am ready.
Are you ready? |
| 3. The bus was full.
Was the bus full? | 8. You are early.
Am I early? |
| 4. My father has got a car.
Has your father got a car? | 9. I was busy.
Were you busy? |
| 5. I can swim.
Can you swim? | 10. I shall do it.
Will you do it? |

To make an interrogative sentence, put the following helping verbs before the subject.
Add a question mark at the end of the interrogative sentence.

عند وجود احد الافعال المساعدة التالية في الجملة ضعه قبل الفاعل لتصبح الجملة إستفهامية :-
am, is, are, was, were, shall, should, will, would, can, could, may, might, must, ought
والافعال had, has, have اذا تبعها اسم مفعول (p.p.) (التصريف الثالث) don't, doesn't, didn't

ثم ضع علامة استفهام في نهاية الاستفهام
لاحظ ان I am تصبح Are you في الاستفهام
You are تصبح في الاستفهام Am I (المفرد) أو Are we (للجمع).
I was تصبح Were you في الاستفهام .
ونستعمل will مع you.

Second Pattern:

النموذج الثاني : مثل :

- * Doctors work in hospitals.
Do doctors work in hospitals ?

- * I have a watch. ساعة يد
Do you have a watch?

If the verb is in the present, put 'Do' before the subject.

إذا كانت الجملة خالية من الفعل المساعد وكان الفعل مضارعاً ضع Do قبل الفاعل ولا تغير الفعل.

Third Pattern:

النموذج الثالث : مثل:

* My brother studies in London.

* She has a dog. كلب

Does your brother study in London?

Does she have a dog?

If the verb ends in 's' for the third person singular, put 'Does' before the subject and omit the 's'.

إذا إنتهى الفعل بـ s الشخص الثالث ضع Does قبل الفاعل واحذف الـ s.

عند وجود has نضع عادة does قبل الفاعل ونحوّل has الى have عند الاستفهام.

Fourth Pattern:

النموذج الرابع : مثل:

1. The children played with the cat.

3 - I had my lunch.

Did the children play with the cat?

Did you have your lunch?

2. I saw you at the bus - stop yesterday.

Did you see me at the bus - stop yesterday?

If the verb is in the past, put 'Did' before the subject and change the verb into the present.

إذا كان الفعل ماضياً ضع Did قبل الفاعل ونحوّل الفعل الماضي الى المضارع.

عند وجود had نضع عادة did قبل الفاعل ونحوّل had الى have في الاستفهام.

تتبيه : تحويل الفعل للمضارع الى المضارع راجع موضوع (الأفعال القياسية والشاذة) في نهاية هذا الكتاب.

Notes:

1. - There are some men in the room.

Are there any men in the room?

- There is some meat on the table.

Is there any meat on the table?

حوّل some الى any في الاستفهام.

2. - I bought a lot of books.

Did you buy many books?

- There were plenty of cars on the road.

Were there many cars on the road?

- The baby drank a lot of milk.

Did the baby drink much milk?

عند وجود a lot of و plenty of حولها في الاستفهام الى many اذا تبعها اسم معدود. وحولها الى much اذا تبعها اسم لا يُعد.

3. - I usually have a sleep in the afternoon.

Do you usually have a sleep in the afternoon?

- She has a cup of tea in the morning.

Does she have a cup of tea in the morning?

- We had bad weather last week.

Did you have bad weather last week?

'Have, has,' or 'had' may be a main verb in some sentences. To form the question, we use 'do'.

تستعمل had, has, have كافعال رئيسة ويكون معناها يأكل . يشرب . يستلم . يتمتع . . . وفي الاستفهام ضع قبل الفاعل Did, Does, Do حسب الفعل .

4. - You have to leave now.

Do I have to leave now?

- He has to see a doctor.

Does he have to see a doctor?

- I had to go by air.

Did you have to go by air?

When 'have, has or 'had' is followed by 'to' it means necessity. To form the question, we use 'Do'.

لاحظ أن had to, has to, have to تعني يجب وفي الاستفهام نضع قبل الفاعل عادة Did, Does, Do حسب الفعل .

5. - They do their work carefully.

Do they do their work carefully?

- I did it by myself.

Did you do it by yourself?

'Do, does,' or 'did' may be a main verb. In this case we use 'do' to form the question.

اذا استعملت الافعال did, does, do لوحدها في الجملة فتعتبر أفعالاً رئيسة بمعنى يعمل ، وعند تكوين الاستفهام ضع قبل الفاعل Did, Does, Do حسب الفعل .

Exercise 4

Turn these sentences into interrogative:

حول هذه الجمل الى الاستفهام

1. It was cold yesterday.
2. My sister has washed the dishes. الصحون
3. It is raining heavily now.
4. Nurses look after sick people.
5. I brush my teeth before going to bed.
6. These boys come to school on foot. مشياً
7. An engineer works in a factory. معمل
8. Jane gets up early.
9. Siham speaks English well.
10. I found this bag yesterday.
11. She told me the story. قصة
12. You made this mistake. خطأ
13. I am his brother.
14. You must tell him everything about it.
15. Bakers sell bread.
16. I did well in the examination.
17. They were watching the ships. البواخر
18. She thinks it is cheap. رخيص
19. He ate a lot of meat.
20. There will be a holiday on Monday.
21. He dares to talk to tourists. سواح
22. I would like to have a cup of tea.
23. My father is in Bahrain now.
24. This umbrella belongs to me.
25. He bought a house and lived in it.
26. I can't see the door closed.
27. She lost all her money.

28. We need some tea.
29. There were a lot of people at the airport.
30. Each did his best to be the first.
31. I like watching TV.
32. You ought to get on this bus.
33. He has sent me some letters.
34. I want something to eat.
35. He visited a lot of countries.
36. I was at the party last night.
37. You have to wait for him.
38. I have got a watch on me.
39. There is a lot of petrol in the car.
40. He has a lot of stamps. طابع

How to Make a Question

كيف تصوغ سؤالاً

First Pattern:

النموذج الأول : مثل :

1. Selma is writing a letter.

2. He has bought a shirt. قيص

What is Selma writing?

What has he bought?

To make a question, omit the word or words you re asking about and use a suitable question - word. If the sentence has a helping verb, place it before the subject. Put a question mark at the end of the question.

To ask about **an object for things**, use 'What'.

عند تكوين السؤال (١) نحذف الكلمة او الكلمات التي يُسأل عنها (احياناً نجد خطأ نحتمها او نجدها مطبوعة بحروف بارزة او مائلة) (٢) استعمل اداة استفهامية مناسبة (احياناً نجد الاداة الاستفهامية بين قوسين).
 اذا احتوت الجملة على احد الافعال المساعدة التالية ضعه قبل الفاعل :-

am, is, are, was, were, shall, should, will, would, can, could, may, might, must, ought
 don't, doesn't, didn't

والافعال had, has, have اذا تبعها اسم مفعول (p.p) (التصريف الثالث)

إذا أردت السؤال عن المفعول به غير العاقل (أي الأشياء) أستخدم أداة الاستفهام **What**

2. My father is an engineer.

What is your father?

To ask about a profession, use 'What'.

إذا أردت السؤال عن مهنة أستخدم **What**.

Second Pattern:

النموذج الثاني : مثل :

* I meet my friends at the bus stop.

* I have a ball. كرة

Whom do you meet at the bus stop?

What do you have?

(or) Who do you meet at the bus stop?

To ask about an object for persons, use 'Whom' or 'Who'.

If the verb is in the present, put 'do' before the subject.

إذا أردت السؤال عن المفعول به العاقل أستخدم **Whom** أو **Who** وإذا كان الفعل مضارعاً ضع **do** قبل الفاعل

ولا تغير الفعل .

عند وجود حرف جر استعمله في السؤال . مثل :

* I shall give the letter to **Salah**.

To whom will you give the letter?

(or) Who will you give the letter to?

Third Pattern:

النموذج الثالث : مثل :

* The moon shines **at night**. (When)

* Tom has lunch **at one**

When does the moon shine?

When does Tom have lunch ?

To ask about time, use 'When' or 'What time'. If the verb ends in 's' for the third person singular, put 'does' before the subject and omit the 's'.

استعمل **When** أو **What time** إذا أردت السؤال عن الزمن مثل yesterday, at one o'clock, in 1970, in winter, last year, next week, on Monday, in July, two days ago, . . .

إذا كان الفعل ينتهي بـ **s** للشخص الثالث ضع **does** قبل الفاعل واحذف الـ **s**.

لاحظ عند وجود **has** ضع **does** قبل الفاعل وحول **has** إلى **have** .

Fourth Pattern:

النموذج الرابع : مثل

1. My uncle went to the doctor **because he was ill.**

Why did your uncle go to the doctor?

2. Tom jumped into the water **to swim.**

Why did Tom jump into the water?

3. We had a party yesterday. أمس

What did you have yesterday?

To ask about a reason, use 'Why'. If the verb is in the past, put 'did' before the subject and change the past into present.

عند وجود because او to (يتبعها فعل مضارع مثل to play) أو so that, so as to, in order to

احذفها واستعمل Why in order that.

إذا كان الفعل ماضياً ضع did قبل الفاعل وحول الفعل الماضي الى المضارع

3. We buy meat **at a butcher's shop.**

Where do we buy meat?

To ask about place, use 'Where'.

استعمل Where إذا اردت السؤال عن مكان . مثل :

to London, near the river, in the garden, at the station, on the table . . .

4. I found **Yousif's** watch.

Whose watch did you find?

5. **Selma's** father drove the car.

Whose father drove the car?

6. That umbrella is **mine.**

Whose is that umbrella?

To ask about the possessives , use ' Whose '.

للسؤال عن التملك استعمل Whose يتبعها الاسم المذكور بعد المحذوف ~~أحذف صفات وضمائر التملك~~

Tom's , theirs , ours , hers , yours , mine , their , our , her , his, your, my

7. Maha bought **the blue** dress.

Which dress did Maha buy?

8. **The tall** boy is my brother.

Which boy is your brother?

For choice, use 'Which'.

إذا كان السؤال عن الاختيار استعمل Which يتبعها الاسم المذكور بعد المحذوف.

9. I travelled to Paris **by air**.

How did you travel to Paris?

10. That boy speaks English **well**.

How does that boy speak English?

To ask about manner, means or state, use 'How'.

استعمل **How** اذا اردت السؤال عن الطريقة او الوسطة او الحالة . مثل :
on foot, by bicycle, on horseback, by bus, by car, by train, by air, by plane, by
taxi, by sea, by land. . . quickly, slowly, carefully, badly, well. . .

11. There are **twelve** months in a year.

How many months are there in a year?

To ask about countable nouns, use "How many"

اذا اردت السؤال عن العدد استعمل **How many** يتبعها الاسم المذكور بعد المحذوف. مثل :

How many apples, How many boys, How many girls, How many books, How many
men...

12. I bought **six pencils**. : مثال **What** استعمل للمعدود استعمل **What** :
What did you buy?

13. There is **a lot of** water in the kettle.

How much water is there in the kettle?

اذا اردت السؤال عن الكمية . استعمل **How much** يتبعها الاسم المذكور بعد المحذوف مثل :

How much milk, How much tea, How much water, How much sugar..

14. This pen cost me **three dinars**.

How much did this pen cost you?

To ask about uncountable nouns and price, use 'How much'.

الشرح : للسؤال عن السعر والنقود استعمل **How much** . مثالان :

- These trousers are **eight pounds**.

How much are these trousers?

He gets **thirty dinars** a week.

How much does he get a week?

15. I am **fourteen years old**.

How old are you?

To ask about age, use 'How old'.

اذا اردت السؤال عن العمر استعمل **How old**.

16. It's **one mile** to the station.

How far is it to the station?

To ask about distance, use **How far**.

إذا اردت السؤال عن البعد أو المسافة استعمال **How far**.

17. This classroom is **six metres** long.

How long is this classroom ?

18. I stayed in Doha **for one week**.

How long did you stay in Doha?

To ask about length or duration, use **'How long**.

إذا اردت السؤال عن طول شيء أو عن طول مدة استعمال **How long**.

19. I am **150 centimetres** tall.

How tall are you?

To ask about the height of a person, use **'How tall'**.

إذا اردت السؤال عن طول شخص استعمال **How tall**.

20. I visit my aunt **once a week**.

How often do you visit your aunt? عمة (او) خالة

To ask about frequency, use **How often**.

إذا اردت السؤال عن عدد المرات استعمال **How often** مثل :

once a day, twice a week, three times a month, several times a year . . .

21. This road is **twelve metres** wide.

How wide is this road?

To ask about width, use **'How wide'**.

إذا اردت السؤال عن عرض شيء استعمال **How wide**.

22. The mountain is **9000 feet** high.

How high is the mountain? جبل

To ask about height, use **'How high'**.

إذا اردت السؤال عن ارتفاع شيء استعمال **How high**.

Notes:

ملاحظات :

1. **A butcher** sells meat.

Who sells meat?

2. **Yousif's brother** helped me.
Who helped you?

للسؤال عن الفاعل للأشخاص استعمال Who ولا تغير الفعل

3. **The cup** broke
What broke?

* The heavy rain made the old house fall down.
What made the old house fall down ?

للسؤال عن الفاعل (غير العاقل) استعمال What ولا تغير الفعل .

4. **Yes**, you can sit here.
Can I sit here?

5. **Yes**, I want a cup of tea.
Do you want a cup of tea?

6. **Yes**, this bus goes to the airport.
Does this bus go to the airport?

7. **Yes**, my mother made some cakes.
Did your mother make any cakes?

عند وجود Yes احذفها وضع الفعل المساعد قبل الفاعل . وعند عدم وجود فعل مساعد استعمال Did, Does, Do حسب الفعل .

8. **No**, the postman hasn't come yet.
Has the postman come yet?

9. **No**, I don't like this food. طعام
Do you like this food?

عند وجود No احذفها واحذف كلمة not من الجملة وضع الفعل المساعد قبل الفاعل .

10. I didn't come to the party **because** I **was** busy. مشغول
Why didn't you come to the party?

عند وجود didn't, doesn't, don't ضعها قبل الفاعل عند تكوين السؤال ولا تغير الفعل .

11. I shall **go to the zoo** tomorrow.
What will you do tomorrow?

When omitting the verb, use 'What' and verb 'to do'.

إذا اردت حذف الفعل استعمال اداة الاستفهام What .

عند وجود must, might, may, could, can, should, shall, would, will ضعها قبل الفاعل واستعمل do بدل المحذوف .

12. I am **having my breakfast** now.
What are you doing now?
عند وجود were, was, are, is, am عند وجود doing واستعمل بدل المحذوف .
13. Maha has **drawn a map**.
What has Maha done?
عند وجود had, has, have عند وجود done واستعمل بدل المحذوف .
14. Nurses **take care of sick people**.
What do nurses do?
عند حذف الفعل المضارع مع do قبل الفاعل واستعمل do بدل المحذوف .
15. A carpenter **makes tables and chairs**.
What does a carpenter do?
عند حذف الفعل المضارع المنتهي بـ s للشخص الثالث مع does قبل الفاعل واستعمل do بدل المحذوف .
16. I **visited my uncle** yesterday.
What did you do yesterday?
عند حذف الفعل الماضي مع did قبل الفاعل واستعمل do بدل المحذوف .
17. The children want to **go to the cinema**.
What do the children want to do?
في مثل هذا النموذج استعمل do بدل المحذوف .

Exercise 5

Make the questions for these answers:- كَوِّن الاسئلة لهذه الأجوبة :

1. The children are playing in the garden. (Where)
2. The film starts at 4. 30. (When)
3. My father is reading a newspaper. جريدة
4. People drink a lot of tea in the morning. (How much)
5. Babylon is about 90 kilometres from Baghdad. (How far)
6. He lives in Kuwait.
7. I met him last night.
8. She will go to market on foot. (How)

9. We shall need **a lot of** plates for the party.
10. These trousers are **his**. (Whose)
11. I arrived late because the train was slow. (Why)
12. We need **a lot of** sugar.
13. She does her work **well**. (How)
14. I go to the library **once a week**. (How often)
15. Stars shine **at night**.
16. He gave me **a present**. هدية
17. I was born **in Baghdad**.
18. They will leave for Mosul on Monday. (When)
19. **Yes**, you are too late. متأخر
20. Her father is **a dentist**. طبيب اسنان
21. I am **fifteen years old**. (How old?)
22. **Father** told me to do it.
23. They lived in Bahrain for four years. (How long)
24. This is **Nada's** coat. (Whose)
25. **Thirty** chairs are needed.
26. **All the money** was stolen. سرقت
27. Tables and chairs are usually made of **wood**. خشب
28. That is our car. (Whose)
29. I must **clean my teeth** before going to bed. (What)
30. He went to Basrah **by train**.
31. We cut bread with **a knife**.
32. I am free **on Friday**.
33. This watch is **ninety dinars**.
34. **The brown** dress is the prettiest. الأحمر (Which)
35. I would like **a cup of tea**.
36. The journey took **seven hours**. (How long)
37. Planes leave for Paris twice a week. (How often)
38. **Yes**, I had a nice holiday. (Did)

39. I want to see Mr James. (Who)
40. It's five minutes' walk to the hotel. (How far)
41. He came to the airport in a car. (How)
42. They sat down to rest. (Why)
43. My brother travelled to London.
44. No, this pen does not belong to me. (does)
45. Layla worked hard last year (How)
46. She has filled the kettle with water so that she can make tea.. (why)
47. This coat cost me forty dinars.
48. She wrote three letters.
49. The boy ate two eggs. *بيض*
50. Yes, I can speak English.
51. The boys didn't play football because it was hot.
52. Yes, this bus goes to the station. (does)
53. I paid four dinars for the tickets.
54. He was born in 1957.
55. Samir's mother made this cake.
56. Samir's mother made this cake.
57. Letters are sent to America by air.
58. We buy vegetables at the greengrocer's. (where)
59. Yes, I like music.
60. The letter was posted by Muna. (By whom)
61. You should take this medicine three times a day.
62. A butcher sells meat. (What)
63. I lost the new pen. (which)
64. People wear thin clothes in summer
65. No, I haven't had my lunch yet.
66. He sold his car in order that he could buy a house. (Why)
67. It's one mile from the village to the sea (how far)
68. Yes, you know him. (do)

69. People go to the seaside in order to swim. (why) 70. The holiday begins in June. 71. I'm laughing at a funny picture. (what) 72. You left your glasses near the TV. 73. Yes, we have got a double room vacant. 74. We shall be staying in Rome for forty five minutes. (how long) 75. I feel well today. (how) 76. Summer comes after spring. (what) 77. My father gets 150 dinars a month. (how much) 78. John has posted the letter. 79. The police have found the stolen money. (what)

Tail – questions (or) Question – tags الأسئلة الذيلية

In spoken English there is a form of question added to a statement. It is called a tail - question or a question – tag.

السؤال الذيلي و يُسمى tail – question أو question – tag هو سؤال مختصر يُضاف عند التحدث إلى نهاية الجملة لغرض التأكيد و معناه (أليس كذلك؟).

يكون السؤال الذيلي عكس الجملة : فإذا كان الفعل في الجملة مثبتاً فإنه يكون في السؤال الذيلي منفيّاً (أي يحتوي على كلمة not).

و إذا كان الفعل منفيّاً فإنه يكون مثبتاً في السؤال الذيلي أي تُحذف not.

و عند الإجابة على السؤال الذيلي فإن الجواب يكون عكس السؤال فإا كان السؤال الذيلي منفيّاً فإن الجواب يكون مثبتاً و يبدأ بكلمة Yes و إذا كان مثبتاً فإن الجواب يكون منفيّاً و يبدأ بكلمة No. لاجتز أن فارزة توضع بعد Yes و No.

First Pattern :

- Firas is at home, isn't he? Yes, he is.

جواب السؤال الذيلي مثبت / السؤال الذيلي منفي / الجملة مثبتة

تنبيه : ضع فارزة قبل السؤال الذيلي.

لاحظ إذا كان الفاعل اسماً مفرداً أذكر بدله الضمير it, she, he و إذا كان الاسم جمعاً أذكر بدله الضمير they و ذلك في السؤال الذيلي

- Layla isn't fat, is she? No, she isn't.

جواب السؤال الذيلي منفي / السؤال الذيلي مثبت / الجملة منفية

- The taxi has come, hasn't it? Yes, it has.

- The doctors are in hospital, aren't they? Yes, they are.

If there is a helping verb in the sentence, use it in making the tail-question.

عند وجود احد الافعال المساعدة الاتية استعمله في تكوين السؤال الذيلي وعند الاجابة عنه

is isn't / are : aren't / was : wasn't / were : weren't / have :
haven't / has : hasn't / had : hadn't / may : mayn't / might :
mightn't / ought ينبغي : oughtn't / need not : needn't لا حاجة
dare not : daren't لا يتجرأ لاحظ المختصرات الآتية :
will not : won't / shall not : shan't / cannot : can't

تبيه : الحرف ^أ قبل ^ب لا يُلفظ في must : mustn't

لاحظ إن السؤال الذيلي لـ I am هو I aren't I مثل :

I am good at English, aren't I? Yes, you are.

Second Pattern :

النموذج الثاني :

- I draw أرسم well, don't I? Yes, you do.

- You don't go to school late, do you? No, I don't.

- The pupils do their homework carefully, don't they? Yes, they do.

If the verb is in the present, use "do" to make the tail-question.

إذا كان الفعل مضارعاً نستعمل **do** لعمل السؤال الذيلي و عند الإجابة عليه.
واليك إستعمال الفعل **do** : you do, I do و يستعمل **does** مع **it, she, he** و مع الأسم
المفرد و يستعمل **do** مع **they, we** و مع الأسم الجمع.

لاحظ عند وجود الضمير ^أ فإنه يبقى في السؤال الذيلي و يصبح **you** في الجواب.
و عند وجود **you** فإنه يبقى في السؤال الذيلي و يصبح ^أ في الجواب.

Third Pattern :

النموذج الثالث :

-It rains in winter، إنها تمطر في الشتاء، doesn't it? Yes, it does.

- A grocer العطار doesn't sell fruit، فاكهة، does he? No, he doesn't.

If the verb ends in 's' for the third person singular, use 'does' to make the tail-question.

إذا كان الفعل ينتهي بـ ^س الشخص الثالث أستعمل **does** لعمل السؤال الذيلي و عند الإجابة عليه

Fourth Pattern :

النموذج الرابع :

-Tom and John went to the zoo، حديقة الحيوانات، didn't they? Yes, they did.

-Hazim did not travel by train، بالقطار، did he? No, he didn't.

If the verb is in the past, use 'did' to make the tail-question.

إذا كان الفعل ماضياً إستعمل **did** لعمل السؤال الذيلي و عند الإجابة عليه

ملاحظات : ١ عند وجود الأفعال had, has, have لوحدها في الجملة تعتبر أفعالاً رئيسية و تعني (أكلت، يتناول، يشرب، يتمتع، يستلم...) حسب مفهوم الجملة و عند تكوين السؤال الذليل نذكر الأفعال المساعدة does, do للمضارع و did للماضي مثل :

-You have a new mobile, don't you? Yes, I do.

-Your father has fish for lunch, doesn't he? Yes, he does.

-You had a nice picnic, didn't you? Yes, we did.

٢ عند وجود had to, has to, have to (و تعني يجب) إستعمل did, does, do لعمل السؤال

الذليل و عند الإجابة عليه مثل :

-Susan has to help her mother, doesn't she? Yes she does.

٣ السؤال الذليل لفعل الأمر هو will you مثل :

-Keep quiet, will you?

Exercise 6: Add tail-questions to these sentences: اظف أسئلة ذيلية خذد الحمل

1.You can type fast. 2.Sami didn't visit you yesterday. 3.The boys have played football. 4.The letter was posted in Mosul. 5.Rasha ought to study hard. 6.We shall watch TV. 7.The train won't be late. 8.He must leave for Dubai. 9.The bus hasn't arrived yet. 10.We have had a very good dinner.

Add tail-questions and give the right responses:

اظف اسئلة ذيلية و أعط الأستجابات الصحيحة لها:

11.You bought a computer. 12.He lives in Yemen. 13.There will be a holiday on Monday. 14.The girl dare not go alone. 15.She needn't wait so long. 16.You would like to have an ice cream. 17.Aseel's father is a farmer. 18.People go to the mountains in summer. 19.I speak English well. 20.You don't have to go just now. 21.There is not much meat in the fridge. 22.Your uncle will fly to Doha. 23.I have to get on this train. 24.You have seen this film before. 25.The sick man should take the medicine. 26.She doesn't dare to ask him. 27.The children sat in the garden. 28.You shouldn't make such a mistake. 29.Dogs can't climb trees. 30.John wants to be a dentist. 31.You bought these trousers in Beirut. 32.You'll come to the party. 33.They had to rent a house. 34.Tomorrow will be Friday. 35.You are listening to the news. 36.There are thirty days in June. 37.You were in Kuwait two weeks ago. 38.Your mobile isn't in your pocket. 39.There is a library in the school. 40.You wouldn't like a cup of coffee. 41.Jack has to take the day off. 42.They weren't busy. 43.He hadn't met you before. 44.I was reading the magazine. 45.A nurse works in hospital. 46.They couldn't finish the work. 47.You've had a

fax from the company. الشركة 48. Areej has been to London. 49. I mustn't get low marks. درجات واطنة 50. You knew that before. 51. He used to live in Basrah. 52. Your friend's name is Wisam.

Exercise 6 a : Choose the right answer:

اختر الجواب الصحيح:

1. There is heavy traffic on the road, (is there, wasn't there, isn't there)?
2. Iraq exports oil, (does it, didn't it, hasn't it, doesn't it)?
3. Your mother will go shopping, (wasn't she, will she, won't she)?
4. A cat can't swim, (hasn't it, couldn't it, does it, can it)?
5. You haven't sent him a message, (do you, will you, have you)?
6. These books are not yours, (will they, have they, are they)?
7. You like swimming, (won't you, can't you, don't you, haven't you)?
8. The bank isn't open today, (was it, has it, does it, is it)?
9. Duraid won't come to the party, (can he, has he, will he, could he)?
10. James has won a gold medal, (hadn't he, hasn't he, can't he)?
11. Sonia made some cake, (doesn't she, hasn't she, didn't she)?

جواب تمرين 6 a : 1. isn't there 2. doesn't it 3. won't she 4. can it. 5. have you 6. are they 7. don't you 8. is it 9. will he 10. hasn't he 11. didn't she

Singular and Plural المفرد و الجمع

1. To form the plural number of a noun, add 's' to the singular.

يجمع الاسم المفرد بإضافة 's' إلى نهايته. مثل:

girl: girls; door: doors; month: months; gate: gates; clock: clocks;

2. If the noun ends in 's, x, ch, sh' the plural is formed by adding 'es' to the singular.

إذا انتهى الاسم بـ 's, ch, x, sh' فيجمع بإضافة 'es' إلى نهايته. مثل:

glass: glasses; box: boxes; watch: watches; dish: dishes. صحون

لاحظ جمع ما يلي:

fez: fezzes; طربوش
quiz: quizzes إختبار معلومات

3. - a - If the noun ends in 'y' and the 'y' is preceded by a vowel, the plural is formed by adding 's' to the singular.

إذا انتهى الاسم بالحرف y يجب أن ننظر إلى ما قبل الـ y فإذا وجدنا أحد حروف العلة هذه u, o, i, e, a نضيف s إلى نهاية الاسم . مثل :

day: days key: keys boy: boys Sunday: Sundays أيام الاحد

- b - But if the 'y' is preceded by a consonant, the plural is formed by changing the 'y' into 'ies'.

اما اذا كان قبل الـ y حرف صحيح فعند الجمع نحذف الـ y ونضيف ies . مثل :

fady: ladies baby: babies fly: flies ذباب

4. If the noun ends in 'f, fe', the plural is formed by changing 'f, fe' into 'ves'.

إذا انتهى الاسم بـ f أو fe فعند الجمع نحذف الـ f أو fe ونضيف ves . مثل :

تتبيه : لا يلفظ الحرف k في كلمة knife :

knife: knives wife: wives leaf: leaves اوراق

تتبيه : الاسماء التالية تنتهي بـ f, k و fe تجمع باضافة s إلى نهايتها :-

belief: beliefs معتقدات

handkerchief: handkerchiefs

(or) handkerchieves مناديل

chief: chiefs رؤساء

hoof: hoofs (or) hooves حوافر

dwarf: dwarfs اقزام

proof: proofs براهين

grief: griefs احزان

roof: roofs سطوح

gulf: gulfs خلجان

safe: safes خزانات النقود

5. The following nouns have irregular plurals:

الاسماء التالية تُجمع بدون اضافة s إليها :

man: men رجال

tooth: teeth أسنان

ox: oxen ثيران

woman: women نساء

foot: feet أقدام

mouse: mice فئران

child: children اطفال

goose: geese وز

louse: lice قمل

penny: pence (or)

pennies